

AFGHANISTAN REPORT

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**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
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AFGHANISTAN REPORT: NOVEMBER 1986

CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

RAJA EHSAN AZIZ
NASEEM RIZVI

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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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tribal chiefs in the area, one of the prominent leaders Mr. Wali Khan Kukikhel is avowedly opposed to them. The pro-Mujahideen Afridis had a show-down with Kukikhel's men earlier in the year. Since Ningarhar borders with Pakistan, the conflict has direct repercussions here. The November air attacks which accompanied the Maro expedition made big headlines in the Pakistani press. The valley is so situated geographically that Soviet-Kabul bombers have to enter the Pakistani airspace before making their attacks. While the Soviet-Kabul forces might use such occasions to produce harassment among the Pakistani public and foreign policy decision-makers, it is also an operational compulsion which they can not avoid, whenever they wish to make aerial attacks in the Maro and Daka areas in Ningarhar.

In view of its importance to the Mujahideen, Eastern and South Eastern Ningarhar attracts Soviet attacks with almost predictable regularity. On several occasions during the previous years Ningarhar has witnessed conventional war style operations by both sides. The last month's incident followed in the same pattern. The Soviet moved in with big force both on land and in the air. They forced the Mujahideen to briefly retreat, but could not dislodge them. The Mujahideen showed remarkable astuteness in their tactics, causing heavy damages to the Soviet-Kabul forces in terms of men and material, but came out relatively unscathed themselves. By the end of the operation they were back in their positions, and it is estimated that they lost not more than 25 men in the fight compared with an estimated 70 on the Soviet-Kabul side.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Maro Expedition: It was an expedition which the Soviet led to the Shinwar area in Ningarhar to certain Mujahideen positions so close to Pakistani border that the thud of guns, bombs and rockets was heard by some people in the suburbs of Peshawar during the third week of November. They had sent a similar, perhaps larger, expedition to this area in April last.

Mujahideen were not taken unawares, and as would be seen, they tried to pre-empt it by mounting raids on military posts and lines of communications issuing from Jalalabad, and Ghanikhel, and Jalalabad airport, in the last week of October.

They attacked and occupied Kaga (Khugiani) sub-divisional headquarters of the Soviet-Kabul establishment in Shinwar, November 11 to 19 even as Soviet-Kabul main force of about 5000-8000 supported by tanks, APC and aircraft was pushing forth from Ghanikhel Canton-

ment to assault Mujahideen camp at Dour Baba, Maro and Nazian.

The Soviet-Kabul remained in Shalman, about half way to their objective for about a week, planning, probing and softening up Mujahideen positions.

On November 19/20, they were at Dour Baba. While their main force was going ahead to Maro and Nazian along a dried water course, Mujahideen from Maro and Nazian held them up in a narrow gorge by deadly rocket fire. Nevertheless, at the same time a strong body of 'Russian' commandos descended and secured positions behind Mujahideen lines on a commanding spur called Gazai.

Thus under considerable enemy pressure Mujahideen made a tactical withdrawal from Gazai to Lucky Hill. The Soviet-Kabul forces followed them, as if in pursuit, both from the Dour Baba and Gazai flanks so that they came within comfortable shooting distance of Mujahideen (at Lucky Hill). Between Dour Baba (Hyder Maidan) and Lucky Hill on November 19 and 20 the Soviet-Kabul forces lost many tanks, APCs and of course men. Among them were also Russians. Finding themselves hedged in and considering that the cost of trying to hold their camps at Maro, and Nazian would be prohibitive Mujahideen decided on, and completed, a safe retreat from these positions even before the enemy had reached there.

Eye witnesses said that the Soviet-Kabul forces was between 5000 to 8000 men. They were supported by 150 to 200 vehicles, including tanks and APCs. Among the weapons they used were: BM 41 multi-barrel rockets, cannon and mortars.

The aircrafts used in this engagement were:

- Migs-21 and 23; SU-24 and 25; Helicopters MI-24 Hind A & D and Gunships.
- Another aeroplane seen, seemed un-usual in that it had a longer nose and shorter swept-back (in semi-circle) wings.
- Some of the SUs seen were camouflaged.

Soviet-Kabul troops did not remain in abandoned Mujahideen posts for long. They beat a retreat within 4 or 5 days. Before doing so they laid a large number of mines on the mountain routes and in the vicinity of evacuated villages and security posts. The mines showered from the air were about four to five inches long and two inches in width. They were in greenish/gray colour and resembled butterflies.

Mujahideen said the enemy's aims were:

- To eliminate Mujahideen posts on supply lines from Pakistan.
- To re-open communications between some disgruntled tribesmen in Tirah for (1) subversion and (2) contraband articles and Jalalabad.

- c. Create a sense of insecurity and instability among the people in Pakistan, particularly on the borders.

Mujahideen said 23 to 25 Mujahideen were killed and 30 injured during the Soviet-Kabul offensive. Soviet-Kabul lost 100 killed or wounded, 12 tanks and APCs and one helicopter. Mujahideen said the enemy had failed to achieve its aims.

Arghandab—Panjwai Offensive: Fierce fighting occurred between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in the Arghandab and Panjwai areas in Qandahar. The Soviet-Kabul offensive aimed at recapturing the district from the Mujahideen and to set up security posts there. Both sides were commanded by their top leadership. The Soviet-Kabul forces which comprised about 800 vehicles of various types including tanks, was led by Defence Minister Nazar Mohammad. On the Mujahideen side, Gulbudin Hikmatyar is reported to have personally participated in the operation. More details are provided in the province-wise analysis under Qandahar.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz

Nil report from all sources.

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: In what was described as the biggest operation of the year in Hilmand province, Mujahideen attacked a convoy near Bust, killing 100 troops, October 28. Eleven tanks/armoured vehicles and two oil tankers were destroyed. The convoy comprising about 200 vehicles was proceeding towards Qandahar from Lashkargah. Ten Mujahideen were killed and 13 injured.

On November 18 Mujahideen attacked a security post near the sub-divisional town Nad-e-Ali. Nine Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, and 5 captured. An ammunition depot blasted.

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Fierce fighting occurred between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in Arghandab district September 21 to October 1. Soviet-Kabul offensive aimed at recapturing the district from Mujahideen and to set up security posts there. About 800 vehicles of various types including tanks supported the regime force which was led by Defence Minister Nazar Mohammad and highranking Russian

advisers.

On October 2, a Soviet-Kabul force encircled Hazaratji Baba area in Qandahar. Mujahideen who had taken up positions on roofs of nearby buildings, hit three Soviet tanks with rocket launchers.

Mujahideen raided Soviet-Kabul elements stationed at the Qandahar Teachers Training Institute, October 7.

October 23: Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops exchanged fire at Gharghi army post, Panjwai.

October 25: Two Mujahideen were killed when Kabul troops ambushed a Mujahideen motor wagon.

October 25: A large Kabul force supported by tanks, armoured vehicles and aircraft, launched a major attack on Mujahideen fortified positions in Arghandab sub-division. The invaders were pushed back after two days of fighting. A MiG was shot down by AA. Forty enemy troops were killed or injured. Fifty Kabuli troops were captured. Mujahideen lost four.

October 25: Mujahideen fire mortar shells into an enemy post in Dand area. An ammunition storage caught fire and exploded.

October 25: Mujahideen storm a security post in Gilan town on Kabul-Qandahar highway. Ten Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed and a tank and a truck destroyed.

Ten Kabul officers, two colonels, four majors, one captain and three others were executed following trial by a summary court in the Liberated territory. These officers were captured during Soviet-Kabul offensive against Mujahideen positions in Arghandab on October 28.

November 6: Soviet-Kabul tanks and armed vehicles spread out in Panjwai suburb of Qandahar city and start checking people and searching houses for arms and Mujahideen. In the fighting which was continuing on November 14 about two thousand Mujahideen were taking on the enemy. Using rockets and missiles they had destroyed many tanks and armoured vehicles. More than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed.

Mujahideen hit a 'missile control system' set up in Zangiabad, 4 km west of Qandahar, November 14.

Fourteen Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in rocket attacks on soldiers searching for Mujahideen in a Qandahar suburb, November 15.

In another attack on a convoy coming to Maroof sub-division sixteen Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, November 16. The convoy turned back, but MiG fighters and helicopters soon appeared on the scene. At least eleven civilians were killed in the bombing, several houses were demolished.

Mujahideen reported destruction of a helicopter, November 16. The Soviet pilot was killed. The helicopter was hit by a missile.

Mujahideen claimed another two helicopters on the outskirts of Qandahar, November 18. They too were hit by missiles.

On November 18 latest Soviet-Kabul offensive against Mujahideen positions in Qandahar city and its suburbs, where the Mujahideen were strongly entrenched, had lasted for over two weeks. Apparently, the Soviet-Kabul invaders could not be repulsed from the area, yet the Mujahideen too were holding on against very heavy odds.

VOIR: Fierce battles have been fought between the Afghan freedom fighters and the Soviet-Afghan troops in various parts of Qandahar province last week. The Soviet-Afghan troops launched a major offensive against the Mujahideen in Maimand and Panjwai areas of Qandahar province on November 2. These attacks were made with the support of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, artillery and aircraft. The civil population was subjected to indiscriminate bombardment and heavy shelling as a result of which heavy losses in men and material were caused to the civilian population. The Mujahideen launched counter-attacks as a result of which heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy while five Soviet tanks and two military transport trucks were also destroyed. Besides, a Soviet helicopter was also shot down by the Mujahideen. Clashes also took place in Arghandab and Mahallat area (10 November).^{*} A greater part of Qandahar city was fallen to the control of the Muslim freedom fighters. Clashes in Panjwai were very intense. In this area Muslim freedom fighters succeeded in shooting down two helicopters of the Soviets and killing one hundred and fifty Russian and government troops.

Passengers arriving in Quetta city of Pakistan said that till last Friday the Russians were only in control of the airport and military post in the city (20 November).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Mujahideen attacked two military posts of Soviet-Afghan troops in Qandahar province resulting in the killing of a number of Soviet-Afghan troops. A number of military trucks were also destroyed (3 November). Ten high-ranking military officers of Kabul regime were tried and executed by the Mujahideen. The officers were captured during combats in Qandahar. In the battles 30 Afghan government troops joined the Mujahideen along with their arms and ammunition (15 November). Following the attack by Soviet-Kabul forces on Qandahar, the Mujahideen launched attacks with mortars and rockets on the residence of the Governor of that province on Friday last as a result of which the building was set on fire. The Mujahideen succeeded in occupying the offices of the Municipal Committee of that city (21 November).

^{*}The dates given in parenthesis are the actual broadcasts.

VOA: Soviet and Afghan forces have ended their siege of a key Mujahideen stronghold in southern Afghanistan. Soviet and Afghan forces began their pull-out from Panjwai area on Sunday a week ago, and completed in three days. The last Soviet convoy to leave the area was ambushed 6 kms west of Qandahar city and a report which could not be confirmed independently said trucks loaded with Soviet-Afghan troops were attacked with machine gun fire and casualties were believed to be heavy. Government forces reportedly launched a counter-attack and fighting there was continuing (30 November). WDS say heavy fighting continues in and around Afghanistan's southern city of Qandahar. Many government troops apparently have defected to the Mujahideen. Some of the heaviest fighting is reported to be in progress in north and west of the city particularly near the Mujahideen stronghold of Panjwai which has been besieged for more than three weeks. Diplomatic sources say government losses appear to be heavy. They cited reports that two aircraft arrived in Kabul recently carrying the bodies of 40 Afghan soldiers. Other reports said as many as two regiments of Afghan soldiers have defected. Ten of the new defectors arrived in Pakistan's border city of Quetta Tuesday in the company of the Mujahideen commander from Panjwai area. They told the local reporters covering developments for VOA that the hills around Panjwai are littered with the rotten bodies of Afghan soldiers killed in the fighting. Mujahideen losses in Panjwai area were put at fifty dead (26 November).

Radio Kabul: Sixteen Afghan families have returned to their villages in Qandahar province bordering Pakistan. More than eighty deceived families returned from Pakistan to their country during October this year alone. About one thousand five hundred fugitive families have returned during the past six months (4 November). As a result of successful operations by the Afghan armed forces many counter-revolutionaries have been suppressed in Panjwai district of Qandahar province. A number of them have also been arrested. During this operation, eight Doshaka, 208 bullets, 253 ground-to-ground rockets, 132 bombs, one thousand kilograms of explosive material, fifteen ration and two medicine stores were seized by the armed contingents. Seven Doshakas, 26 ground-to-ground rockets and three rocket launchers were destroyed. One hundred and eighty trenches of the enemy were destroyed (14 November).

Radio Moscow: The counter-revolutionary elements of Afghanistan destroyed the Baba Wali Mosque, in Qandahar province. Several copies of the Holy Quran were also burnt. According to a Bakhtar report, this is not the first rocket attack on Baba Wali Mosque (10 November).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: A composite force of Soviet-Kabul troops attacked a Mujahideen base near Qalat Ghilzai, October 26. The attack was repulsed. The invaders lost a tank and two transport vehicles.

Mujahideen ambush a military convoy near sub-divisional town of Jaldak, October 27. Two vehicles were destroyed.

A Soviet-Kabul convoy on its 'way to Qandahar' was ambushed on October 30 night. A tank and a vehicle were destroyed. (The place of ambush was not mentioned).

VOA: Soviets landed commandos by helicopters at a Mujahideen supply route near Shanke, north east of Qalat. Mujahideen attacked the commandos and the battle continued for many hours. Ultimately, helicopters returned at mid-night and began carrying back their dead and injured. They left behind ten bodies due to heavy bombardment of Mujahideen (7 November). Guerillas ambushed a government convoy proceeding towards south at Shahgai, a little further from the highway leading from Kabul to Qandahar, destroying an armoured car and three other vehicles (14 November).

VIRA: Reports from Zabul province say that Mujahideen destroyed seven posts of the communist troops in Darwazgai area of that province and killed twenty guards of the posts. Mujahideen defused seventy mines in the course of these attacks (11 November).

Ghazni

Mujahideen attacked Darwazgai security posts September 23. Enemy suffered 25 killed. One mortar and two AA guns were captured. Two Mujahideen killed. A MiG bombarded Mujahideen positions.

On October 1, Mujahideen attacked sub-divisional headquarters in Muqur, hitting among other targets an arms and ammunition depot and government offices. Twenty Soviet-Kabul supporters were killed.

On October 7 Mujahideen attacked the district headquarters in Naqa.

Soviet-Kabul troops ambushed a Mujahideen party near Ghazni, October 9, killing 4 and injuring two.

The same day MiGs bombarded some inhabited areas in Ghazni district. Among the victims were men, women and children.

A helicopter was shot down by the Mujahideen, October 9.

On October 13, Mujahideen raided the district headquarters of Qarabagh.

On October 26, Mujahideen attacked Ghazni airport with heavy weapons. Two helicopters and several fuel tankers were damaged. Ten Russians were killed or injured.

In retaliation, aircraft bombarded surrounding villages.

On October 28, Mujahideen ambushed a supply convoy on Kabul-Qandahar highway. Six vehicles were destroyed.

VOIR: A convoy of oil tankers was attacked by Mujahideen on Kabul-Qandahar highway in Ghazni last week. Ten Soviet oil tankers were destroyed (5 November). Mujahideen on 4th instant launched a rocket attack on an air base of Ghazni. During this operation five planes were destroyed and a number of oil tankers were set ablaze. Ten Russians were reported to have been killed. In retaliation the Russians bombarded several populated areas of Ghazni province. As a result twelve innocent people were killed a number of other injured. Their homes were destroyed (9 November).

Radio Kabul: Forty families returned to their homes in Ghazni province recently (26 November).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: November 2: Mujahideen succeeded as a result of operations in October, in re-opening for their use a "route of strategic importance" in Zama area.

Two Soviet-Kabul tanks were destroyed by land mines in Dailu area, November 5. A military truck was destroyed and 3 soldiers killed in an ambush in Ghanikhel, November 8.

November 24: Mujahideen refuse Soviet-Kabul attack on their "centre" destroying two tanks and seven armoured vehicles. The same day Mujahideen intercepted a mobile force near Sharve and killed two soldiers.

Paktiya

November 6: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul posts in Zazi district with surface-to-surface missiles. Twelve militiamen killed.

November 9: Mujahideen attack Zazi cantonment with missiles. Two vehicles destroyed.

November 15: Forty Afghan soldiers join Mujahideen following a raid on an enemy 'brigade'. Before joining Mujahideen Afghan soldiers killed two officers. One Mujahid was killed and another wounded.

November 16: Mujahideen shot down a helicopter. A regimental officer was believed to be on board.

November 19: Mujahideen attacked a military convoy near Ramak, Shetern district. Three tanks and two APC trucks were destroyed.

Thirty nine Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. Thirty enlisted men joined Mujahideen. A quantity of arms and ammunition was seized.

November 20: Nine Soviet-Kabul troops killed in an encounter

with Mujahideen in a village near Tani.

November 26: Mujahideen destroyed a helicopter at Mian Khel.

VOIR: In the beginning of the current week, the Mujahideen of Paktiya province shot down a Soviet military aircraft. The aircraft was returning after bombing the positions of the Mujahideen, along with six other aircraft, which managed to escape. The pilot of the aircraft was rescued by other helicopters (11 November). According to a report from Paktiya province a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops trying to occupy Mujahideen positions was attacked by the Mujahideen. As a result 82 Soviet-Kabul vehicles were destroyed. Two oil tankers and 19 Kalashnikovs were also seized by the Mujahideen (19 November). A number of troops of the Kabul communist regime have surrendered themselves to the Mujahideen in Paktiya province. The troops were besieged by the Mujahideen in Khost area a few days ago. Availing an opportunity, these troops killed two of their officers and joined the ranks of the Mujahideen along with their arms and ammunition (21 November).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on a military post of the Soviet-Afghan troops in Gardez, provincial capital of Paktiya province. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Soviet-Afghan troops while heavy losses were also caused to their military equipment. In the fighting, two Mujahideen were also killed (2 November). Mujahideen have killed scores of communist troops and destroyed one helicopter, one tank and several military vehicles during their operations in Paktiya province from 30 October to 8 November (21 November).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Ningarhar witnessed fighting between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops during last week of October through end of November. As also in Qandahar province, Soviet-Kabul forces were on the offensive. Their main assault on Ningarhar came in Shinwar district, east of Jalalabad.

October 27: Mujahideen shell security headquarters in Ghanikhel (cantonment).

October 28: Mujahideen attack Gulahi post in Ghanikhel. Nine militiamen killed.

October 29: A Soviet-Kabul force moving from Jalalabad to Kunar was attacked by Mujahideen at Khiwa. Eight soldiers killed: two vehicles destroyed.

October 30: Communists and Mujahideen clash near Torkham on Pak-Afghan border. Four militiamen were killed. A passenger bus also hit in crossfire.

November 2: Soviet-Kabul security posts near Shalman attacked.

November 3-4: Thirty "Khalis" and "Parchames" ... including a KHAD officer ... were killed in two separate attacks on government institutions and installations in the vicinity of Darunta.

Mujahideen also shelled Khush Gunbad, Jalalabad airport and a (81) regimental centre, destroying six vehicles and some buildings. Twelve Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed.

November 4: A mobile force of 50 vehicles issuing from shelled Ghanikhel. Mujahideen positions in Kama Daka, near Pakistan border. Some shells fell in Pakistan territory, injuring two Pakistanis and two Afghans.

November 6: MiG fighters bombarded Mujahideen positions in Nazian area, killing two Mujahideen.

Six MiG jets bombarded targets in Pekhe Khwar, Bander and Pan in Shinwar district.

November 7-8: Soviet-Kabul aerial bombardment of Shinwar district continues.

November 9: Afghan jets bombarded Guruku near Torkham. A bomb hit a bus and six passengers were killed.

November 10: MiGs bombarded Mujahideen positions near Kama Daka, Maru, Salman and Inzari. Several Soviet tanks appear opposite Torkham, Pak-Afghan border.

On November 11 Mujahideen mounted a vigorous attack on district headquarters of Kacha (Khugiani) near Jalalabad. Eight government posts were overrun. Forty militiamen captured: several tanks and military vehicles destroyed. Mujahideen suffered 30 killed including that of Haqqai, a famous fighter.

A part of the Kabul government garrison was evacuated, before Kacha fell, by a strong mobile column sent in for that purpose. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized by Mujahideen. Mujahideen celebrated occupation of Kacha (Khugiani) on November 15.

November 12-13-14: MiGs and helicopters continued bombing Mujahideen positions near Maru, Shalman and Inzari.

On November 14, Soviet-Kabul forces moved in towards Mujahideen positions near Maru, Shalman and Inzari. They were supported by large numbers of tanks and APCs and fighters/helicopters.

Fierce battles raged for the next four or five days during which both sides suffered losses in men and materials. The Soviet-Kabul air force was very active throughout. On several occasions they entered Pakistan air-space, turned back and attacked Mujahideen from that unexpected direction.

On November 19, a Russian jet crashed near Surkh Diwal in

Mohmandara. Two crewmen believed to be Russians, were killed.

Finally, on November 24, the resistance suffered a serious setback in the fighting in Shinwar. In the process they evacuated a number of positions including Kama camp.

One of the Mujahideen commanders (Abdul Haq) who retreated from Shinwar, November 24, said: "We faced many problems. While our guns were positioned towards the enemy in Afghanistan, we were attacked from behind — from the side of Pakistan. Their planes were entering Pakistani air-space somewhere and, then suddenly coming back to bombard us. We were not prepared for this. Another problem was that various Mujahideen groups could not establish a central command and did not coordinate their activities".

It was later stated that the Soviet-Kabul forces which had captured Mujahideen positions near the Pakistan border pulled out from Nazian, Maru, Dour Baba and Kama Daka areas around November 27. Before leaving they sowed fields of anti-personnel mines in several strategic areas.

The number of Soviet-Kabul troops operating in Shinwar between November 10 and November 27 was estimated between 5000 to 8000. Among them were two regiments of Russians and a regiment of paratroopers.

Soon after Kabul troops withdrawal, the Mujahideen returned and re-occupied their positions in Maru, Dour Baba and Kama Daka.

VOIR: Reports from Ningarhar say that fierce fighting is continuing between Mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops in Waziri area of Ningarhar province since November 2. In the fighting five to eight posts of the communists were captured by the Mujahideen (19 November). Mujahideen unitedly launched an attack on the Khugiani Wolesswali and liberated it from the enemy troops. Mujahideen used heavy and light arms and brought the surrounding posts of the Wolesswali under their control. Soviet-Kabul forces suffered heavy casualties in men and materials. A number of soldiers were also captured. One MiG fighter plane and one helicopter were also downed (30 November).

Radio Tehran: In fierce fighting in Deh Bala area of Ningarhar, Afghan Mujahideen destroyed three military posts, a number of Soviet-Afghan troops were killed or injured. In retaliation the Soviet-Afghan troops attacked the positions of the Mujahideen with the support of helicopter gunships, tanks and armoured personnel carriers (5 November). A plane of the Kabul regime was hit by the Pakistani anti-aircraft guns and shot down inside Afghanistan. Reports reaching from the border areas of Pakistan say that the air force planes of Kabul regime attacked a number of places in Pakistan a few days ago and as a result

of timely action by the Pakistani armed forces the Soviet planes were forced to flee the scene (11 November).

BBC: The Afghan and Soviet troops have undertaken ground attacks on guerilla bases near the Pakistani borders. A BBC correspondent in Islamabad says that air raids and artillery shelling are continuing in the border areas for more than a week. The Afghan planes have violated the Pakistan air space several times due to which at least one person was killed. The Afghan and Soviet troops are approaching guerilla strongholds in the mountains near Nazian with at least one hundred tanks and armoured vehicles (15 November). The Afghan guerilla sources in Pakistan have confirmed that in fighting in Afghanistan, the Soviet-Kabul troops have destroyed some bases of the guerillas in Kamadakka area near Pakistani border (20 November).

Mujahideen have confirmed that their positions in Kamadakka close to Pakistani border have been destroyed due to fierce attacks by the Soviet-Kabul troops. The Soviet and Afghan troops are now reported to have withdrawn from the Kamadakka area and the fighting is continuing westwards towards Nazian. The recent attack is obviously aimed at cutting off all supply routes through which guerillas are provided with arms and ammunition. The Afghan government has strictly been implementing a policy for the last two years to keep the borders sealed. The new Afghan leader, Dr. Najibullah is strictly following this policy. On the other hand sealing of Afghanistan borders along the Soviet Union is aimed at preventing Afghanistan issue from permeating into Soviet bloc countries of the Central Asia. Reports about mounting attacks against Mujahideen with aircraft and tanks by Afghan troops had been pouring in throughout last summer. These reports gave an indication of fierce fighting and of huge losses in men sustained by both the sides.

There are also speculations that sealing off borders is also a part of an Afghan government's programme to rehabilitate dwellers of border areas in some other parts of the country and to establish a region in the areas where there exists no civilian population. It is an old strategy for combating rebellious activities that guerillas should be deprived of the support of rural population. A greater part of the population of that area is reported to have been extending support to Resistance Movement. In this way their tribal loyalties and solidarity will also fade away. One of the main accusations levelled by the UN Human Rights Commission in its recent report against the Afghanistan government reveals that the Afghan troops with the support of the Soviet troops are making attempts to annihilate border population by bombing villages and destroying crops under a pre-planned scheme. Thousands of inhabi-

tants of the border areas are forced to take shelter in suburban areas of Afghanistan or to flee abroad. A number of evidences substantiate the UN report (21 November).

The Afghan guerillas are reported to have vacated their base in Maro southeast of Ningarhar province close to Pakistan border and have taken shelter in mountains after heavy shelling by the government troops. Different guerilla groups give different accounts. However, they are unanimous in saying that they are facing the worst situation in south-eastern area. Guerillas vacated Maro base near Nazian Friday night. Guerilla commander decided to vacate the base to escape damages due to continuous shelling and air raids. Soviet paratroopers and Afghan commandos landed there after the retreat of guerillas. The base was not so much important from supply or reinforcement point of view of guerillas but was meant for training (24 November).

VOA: Soviet and Afghan government forces are continuing drive against Afghan Mujahideen guerillas in eastern Ningarhar province, very close to Pakistan border. Nearly twenty rockets, sixty to seventy mortars and other shells fell on refugee camp in Shalman Joz, north of the border crossing point at Torkham. Most refugees have fled the area because of intensive shelling. Afghan planes reportedly dropped hundreds of land mines near the refugee camps (16 November).

Radio Beijing: The Afghan Press Agency say that the Afghan Mujahideen have captured command post of Soviet-Kabul forces recently in Ningarhar province. During the battle, twenty five Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 35 others wounded while forty enemies were captured. The Mujahideen also destroyed five enemy tanks and armoured vehicles and shot down two helicopters.

Radio Kabul: Eighty misled compatriots have joined the revolutionary government in Mehmandara and Shinwar districts in Ningarhar province (8 November). The armed forces of Afghanistan in Ningarhar province have crushed some groups of counter-revolutionaries. One group had settled in Makhsi village after crossing the border and were being tortured by the villagers. The government troops recovered various types of weapons from them (19 November). In the course of successful operation by the armed forces a number of saboteurs were wiped out and their hideouts were smashed in Mehmandara and Nazian Woleswali of Ningarhar province. Different kinds of arms were seized from them. The armed forces also seized 30 rockets planted in Ghazi area of Shakardara districts in order to destroy Kabul city (24 November).

Radio Moscow: Afghan terrorists have again used chemical weapons. They have subjected to mortar fire the Nazian and Shinwar

villages near the border with Pakistan. Over fifty people, among them women, old men and children, were poisoned by toxic agents (1 November).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen continued their hit and run attacks on Soviet-Kabul security posts and administrative centres during later part of October and November, Asadabad, Sarkani, Maroora, Asmar, Barikot, Narang and Pashad bearing the brunt. Asmar and Asadabad were attacked with 107 mm rockets, mortars, Dschks and other heavy weapons.

October 21: Two tanks and a military vehicle were destroyed at barricades set up on Jalalabad-Kunar road.

October 26: Soviet planes bombard Ganjgul, Nawa and Bara B'ud.

November 6: Five militiamen killed in an attack on Haji Mohamad Khan post (Khas Kunar).

November 8: Mujahideen repulse enemy attack in Shigal valley.

November 12: Mujahideen attack security post of Bazarak (Kuz Kunar). Four militiamen killed.

Radio Kabul: Forty six compatriots returned to their homes in Asmar Woleswali of Kunar province recently (12 November). A report from Kunar province says that as a result of missile firing at Dama Kala village a number of houses were destroyed (23 November).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan

Mujahideen sources: Fierce clashes took place between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul forces in and around the provincial political capital, Faizabad, during September, October and November when the last reports came in (November 13) the contest was continuing. During the preceding nine days Soviet-Kabul had lost 150 men. Seven Mujahideen were killed and 12 injured.

As a result of shelling and air raids on ten villages in Yaftal area, large scale damage was done to housing property. Loss to civilian life was estimated at 100.

A helicopter of the invading troops was shot down by AA fire in Yaftal. Twenty two Afghan army men surrendered to Mujahideen. Five hundred Mujahideen were believed to be taking part in fighting in and around Faizabad (November 13).

Radio Tehran: Fierce fighting took place between Afghan guerillas and Soviet-Kabul troops near Shahi Bagh of Badakhshan province. It is

reported that 150 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed during these clashes which continued for more than nine days. One helicopter was also shot down and a Television booster was destroyed. Twenty Afghan soldiers and two officers surrendered before the Afghan guerillas (14 November).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: A Russian 'base' in Chieftarah region of Rustaq was attacked during the first week of October. Eighty Russians were killed. Ten militiamen joined Mujahideen.

Mujahideen attacked security posts in Dasht-i-Qala, October 17, killing 20 militiamen.

On October 22, Mujahideen conducted a surprise raid on Taliqan (capital) prison and secured the release of 30 partisans from the "death cell".

A combined enemy force launched an attack against a Mujahideen position in the 'centre' of Takhar province—probably somewhere near provincial capital Taliqan, October 22. Forty five Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed or wounded.

Mujahideen repeat attack on the Soviet "base" in Rustaq region, in the "last week" of October during which another fifty Soviet-Kabul troops perish.

In retaliation, MiG planes bombarded villages in the neighbourhood of Taliqan killing indiscriminately in the villages of Takhta-e-Kuparah and Shash Tepa. Simultaneously, a combined column of tanks and APCs conducts search and destroy raids in the villages. Many displaced families leave for Pakistan.

October 29: Soviet-Kabul troops attack Mujahideen in Bulak Urtaboz.

November 1: Soviet-Kabul units backed by aircraft attack Mujahideen in Ahandara area. Mujahideen retreat to safer grounds in view of Soviet-Kabul pressure.

November 2: A tank destroyed in Neh-e-Jadeed area. Some Soviet-Kabul soldiers and two Mujahideen were killed in the action.

November 3: Soviets bombard Nehr-e-Nau and Neh-e-Kuhna areas. Enemy ground forces also engaged Mujahideen in battle. Both sides suffer casualties.

On the same day, November 3, Soviet-Kabul forces launched a heavy attack on the town of Farkhar, which had been in Mujahideen possession since August 17. The invaders were stopped at the outskirts of the city and were forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses on November 5.

Mujahideen attacked an enemy post in Aaq Masjid area, November 11. Ten enemy soldiers were killed.

VOIR: Mujahideen in a guerilla attack on a jail of the communist regime in capital of Takhar province have succeeded in securing the release of 30 Mujahideen. Earlier, seven of the released Mujahideen were awarded capital punishment. One of the commanders of the Mujahideen is among the released prisoners (9 November).

BBC: Government troops backed up by Soviet forces are trying to gain the upper hand in several areas before winter sets in. In the northern province of Takhar, Afghan army units from the 18th and 20th Divisions, based in Mazar-i-Sharif and Baghlan respectively have joined forces. The government is apparently trying to re-establish a garrison at Farkhar. Farkhar was captured by combined Mujahideen groups in the middle of August in one of the guerillas' most note worthy successes this year (9 November).

VOA: Soviet-backed government troops have launched a major offensive against the rebel stronghold near the Soviet border. Afghan troops are trying to re-capture the town of Farkhar held by the resistance forces since August (8 November).

Radio Kabul: A group of two hundred people associated with the counter-revolutionary band has surrendered in Takhar province (4 November).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: October 9-10: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul men and installation at Basus in Imam Sahib district.

October 10: A Soviet-Kabul forces intending to set up new security posts in Archi district clashed with Mujahideen. Three Soviet-Kabul troops and four Mujahideen killed.

October 11-12: Mujahideen shell Soviet-Kabul posts in Shahrawan area of Archi district. Two tanks and one helicopter were destroyed in a battle following an ambush which Mujahideen laid near Tashkuzar Bridge, October 19. Skirmishes were reported between Soviet-Kabul troops and Mujahideen from Ali Khel, Nehr-e-Jadeed and Imam Sahib, October 20 to 25.

Several Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and two tanks destroyed during attacks on Mujahideen 'centres' near Imam Sahib, November 3.

A group of Mujahideen "on the move" was attacked by aircraft, November 6, in Khawaja Ghar district. Fifteen Mujahideen killed.

VOA: According to WDS, there is an acute shortage of foodstuffs in the northern Kunduz province.

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Soviets artillery bombarded Khost Farang on October 17. In villages Khusdara and Yahor several houses were destroyed or damaged. Many men, women and children killed.

Mujahideen foil Soviet-Kabul attempts to set up new army posts near Baghlan on the highway leading to Soviet Union, October 18. The enemy contingent sent out to do it retreats from a camp set up at Kahna Nau after suffering eight dead and loss of a tank.

A Kabul army stronghold at Nehrin in Baghlan district fell to Mujahideen attack on November 13. Nehrin lies 35 km northeast of Baghlan. It was manned by more than 400 men.

Items captured included: three tanks, four heavy cannon, four mortars, one wireless 'station', five vehicles, and 1,000 light arms, apart from quantities of food and clothing.

All of the about 400 garrison were killed or captured. Mujahideen lost 19 killed and 26 wounded. One enemy helicopter was also destroyed during the fighting.

VIRA: Mujahideen in an attack on a unit of Soviet troops killed and injured a number of Soviet troops in Baghlan province. More than 650 klashnikovs and three mortar guns were seized. In another operation against an army division of Baghlan a huge quantity of weapons was also seized. In an attack on a military convoy of the enemy troops near Baghlan Factory road, they destroyed eighteen tanks and twelve vehicles and killed twenty militia troops. The Soviet-Kabul troops attacked the Baghlan Factory area.

As a result of clashes which continued for forty eight hours, sixty tanks were destroyed and hundreds of personnel of the enemy were killed (24 November).

BBC: Mujahideen are claiming a major success in Baghlan province to the north of Kabul. They say that they overran a three hundred men Afghan government garrison at Nehrin in two surprise attacks on the 11th and 13th November. They say they captured a large amount of equipment, including several tanks, mortars, heavy artillery, communication sets and light weapons as well as ammunition and food supplies. They also claim to have shot down a helicopter (20 November).

VOA: Mujahideen claim that they captured an Afghan Army Divisional headquarters last week. 300 government soldiers were killed, wounded or captured (20 November).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: October 15: A bridge on Herat highway blown up. A tank and truck blown up.

October 24-25: Soviet-Kabul troops attack Mujahideen positions near Aibak. Three civilians killed by Soviet-Kabul bombing. A tank and a truck were damaged by mines planted on the Kabul-Soviet Union Highway, November 5. Traffic remained closed for some time. Three Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed, November 5, at Qarya Feroze of Hazrat Sultan district. A woman and child also killed by enemy shelling.

Mujahideen conducted a rocket and missile attack on residential quarters of Soviet troops and Khad office in Aibak city. The same day Mujahideen attacked Takhat Rustam post, killing a Soviet adviser and three Kabuli troops.

Soviet retaliated by bombarding Mujahideen positions in Aibak city's suburbs.

Balkh

While a party of militiamen was searching the villages of Langar Khan and Baba Qashqar in Nahr-e-Shahi district November 3, they were attacked and encircled by Mujahideen. In an effort to rescue them four tanks were moved in. Two of these were destroyed. Eight militiamen killed.

Mujahideen destroyed a tank and three trucks in Daulatabad sub-division November 5.

Jozjan

Soviet-Kabul troops backed by aircraft carried out a "huge operation" in Sancharak district, November 14. There were heavy casualties on both sides. Many residential buildings were demolished. Also eight Kabul troops and two Mujahideen were killed during a Mujahideen attack on an army camp in Sar Pul sub-division.

VOA: Diplomatic sources report that the Mujahideen destroyed a pipeline in Jozjan province which carried natural gas from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union (11 November).

Radio Kabul: According to report five Afghan families returned to their homes in Jozjan province (12 November).

Faryab

Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul military convoys moving out from Maimana (the capital) to Qaysar district, October 4. Convoy returned to Maimana after losing a tank, a truck and eight soldiers. On October 5, the convoy reformed and left for Qaysar, under the cover of helicopters by another route. On its 24-hours journey to Qaysar the convoy was constantly harassed by Mujahideen who killed and wounded troops and destroyed one APC.

Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul contingent near Pul-e-Takhta in Daulatabad district, November 7.

Likewise, a Soviet-Kabul convoy was attacked by Mujahideen in Almar district, November 13.

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked enemy posts in Sabz Kotal and Khawaja Postan, October 28. Eight Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. Three surrendered. One Mujahideen was killed.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen in Badghis province attacked three tanks and armoured vehicles of communist troops and destroyed them. Twelve communists were killed in the attacks. A huge quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized by the Mujahideen (10 November).

Radio Kabul: A group of twenty four people has surrendered to the government in Badghis province (5 November).

Herat

October 14: Mujahideen attacked a hotel in Herat city in which Soviet officers and their wives were staying. Twenty five persons were killed and many others injured.

October 18-25: At least eight Soviet-Kabul vehicles and one tank were destroyed by mines laid in various parts of Herat district.

November 5: Mujahideen shell Soviet-Kabul troops in Herat Cement Factory complex. Two enemy posts were captured in Ingil district. Another 15 posts were attacked in the vicinity of Herat city. More than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in these operations.

November 7-8-10: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul positions near Herat city, destroying 3 tanks, and two APCs.

Mujahideen claimed, October 27, that Haji Amir Jan, one of the influential commanders of militia, had surrendered to them alongwith 500 men and a quantity of arms and ammunition. (The families of militiamen left for neighbouring Iran as refugees).

VOIR: Mujahideen are continuing their attacks on the security positions of the Soviet Afghan troops in the suburbs of Herat. The Afghan Mujahideen are trying to break through the security measures of the Soviet-Afghan troops. Two Soviet tanks were destroyed in Qala Haji Akhund and another was destroyed in Pul-e-Bala areas as a result of explosion of mines. Similarly two Soviet tanks were destroyed by mines in Injeel sometime back. Besides, the Afghan Mujahideen launched attacks on the positions of Soviet-Afghan troops in Darghara areas of Herat province, as a result of which two Soviet tanks and a military truck were destroyed and all the persons aboard those vehicles were

killed (3 November).

Radio Tehran: Thirty Afghan soldiers alongwith their arms defected the Mujahideen in Herat province last week. Later they took part in an ambush attack in the same province and destroyed two vehicles of communist troops and killed ten enemies.

Mujahideen have killed 50 men of a joint usurper Soviet-Afghan force and wounded 15 others in operations in eleven areas of Herat city during the past two weeks. They destroyed five tanks and armoured vehicles and held captive seven persons including a military commander and an active worker of the Secret Police (10 November).

Radio Kabul: Two ring leaders of the bandits who had been disrupting the life of the people in Injeel Woleswali of Herat province for sometime, were wiped out in the course of successful operation of the armed forces. During the operations ten mortars, 103 mines and rocket shells were seized (14 November). Three hundred and forty five families of our misled compatriots have returned to their homes recently (14 November).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: October 23: Mujahideen attacked and captured a Soviet-Kabul post near Garani, Bala Baluk district. Twenty four soldiers also captured with their weapons.

November 4: A helicopter shot down by AA fire in Farah Rud sub-division. Three Mujahideen also killed there as other copters came in and strafed Mujahideen guns.

November 8: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul posts in Qala-i-ah district. Seventeen militiamen killed or wounded and 40 captured.

VIRA: A Soviet helicopter gunship was shot down by Mujahideen with missile fire in Farah province a few days ago. About forty Soviet-Afghan troops were killed by Mujahideen in guerilla attacks. A huge quantity of arms was also captured by the Mujahideen. The Soviet planes and artillery subjected the civilian population of that area to bombardment as a result of which considerable losses were inflicted on the civilian population (14 November).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen have inflicted heavy losses in men and material upon the communist troops in the Farah province. On the other hand, the communist troops had attacked the residential areas of Farah province and killed many civilians (9 November). Only during the last week one hundred Kabul troops have arrived at Mujahideen base in Shaheed Ghulam Mohammad Niazi in Farah province and another Mujahideen base in Ishaq Suleman (10 November).

VOA: Mujahideen commander in Farah province reported heavy

fighting around Gulistan town. Gulistan was occupied by Soviet-Afghan troops for the first time in seven years of fighting. The commander said three planes were shot down during the two-month fighting in the areas (5 November).

Radio Beijing: Mujahideen attacked some secret police stations and a power house and killed 18 enemies. They also shot down a helicopter and a cargo plane (13 November).

Bamiyan

Mujahideen fired long range rockets on Bamiyan airport, October 23, killing 12 and inflicting considerable damage to barracks. Soviets shelled surrounding localities.

A search-cum-conscription party of Soviet-Kabul was attacked in Qarchah area, November 3. Mujahideen also destroyed an army truck loaded with food supplies.

VOIR: Mujahideen in an attack on Bamiyan air base killed twelve enemy troops.

Ghor

A helicopter was shot down, October 11, while it was bombarding Mujahideen positions in Tewra district. Seven Mujahideen were killed in the bombardment.

Soviet-Kabul infantry, as well as, air force shelled villages in Tolak Woleswali, October 23, causing many casualties among Mujahideen and rural population. Invaders lost nine tanks/APCs and fifty troops.

VIRA: The Soviet-Afghan troops and the artillery as well as helicopters carried out heavy shelling and bombardment of the rural areas of Tolak Woleswali of Ghor province on 22 of the last month causing heavy losses to the civilian population. Mujahideen offered stiff resistance as a result of which about fifty Soviet-Afghan troops were killed and nine Soviet tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed (5 November).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down four helicopters of Kabul government in Ghor province. They also destroyed three posts of communist troops and killed many communists (10 November).

VOA: Guerillas had to retreat a stronghold in Ghor district because of the big Soviet-Afghan offensive launched three weeks ago. A number of civilians were killed in the air attacks on villages (5 November).

Radio Kabul: The armed forces in the course of successful operation in the outskirts of Ghor province wiped out a number of saboteurs. Seven criminals were arrested. Different kinds of arms including two

rocket launchers were seized from the saboteurs (7 November).

Radio Moscow: In Ghor province, Afghan security forces have destroyed a large band of terrorists killing several dozens and seizing many weapons (9 November).

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Mine blast kills 12 Russians in Musahi south of Kabul (October 2): Seven policemen killed in an attack on a police station in Musahi (October 4): four militiamen killed during Mujahideen attacks on Haji Malangan post in Musahi October 6-7 night).

On October 14, a sharp engagement took place between a Soviet-Kabul contingent and Mujahideen in the neighbourhood of Bagghi. Thirty five soldiers were killed and 18 injured. Two tanks destroyed.

On October 21, sixteen Soviet-Kabul supporters were killed in the neighbourhood of Alam Khan Qala. A vehicle carrying foodstuff to Soviet-Kabul troops was ambushed in Chino Ghundai (Musahi), October 23.

During the night between October 24 and 25, Mujahideen fired BM-41 and 107 mm rockets on targets in Kabul.

Soviet-Kabul batteries bombed Mujahideen positions in Tazeen, Chakari, Shinware and Zendah in Bagrami district October 25. The exchanges continued for about 24 hours. Three Mujahideen were killed and 5 wounded.

A Mujahid commander, who had betrayed and joined Soviet-Kabul, was killed when his jeep was hit by a rocket in Shakardara district on October 28. Rehmatullah, also known as Mirza, had surrendered to the Kabul authorities in September and was believed to be actively serving them. Eight other regime supporters were killed with him.

A security guard was killed in Sia Sang when a bomb exploded in a bank, October 29.

On November 4, Mujahideen attacked a military convoy on Chari-kar-Kabul highway in Sakardara district. In an hour's fighting two enemy tanks, one heavy machine gun and one tanker was destroyed.

On November 4, Mujahideen attacked Bagram air base with 122 mm guns and BM-12 rockets. Flames were seen rising from the base.

Similarly, on the night between November 5 and 6, Mujahideen fired rockets on Khawaja Rawash airport in Kabul.

On November 11, Mujahideen mines destroyed two tanks of a Russian force in Saroobi.

Mujahideen attacked a military convoy on Kabul-Mazar (Salang) highway, November 13, destroying 9 tanks and 6 trucks in Qarabagh

district. Convoy returned to Kabul under the cover of Soviet fighter planes.

BBC: Radio Kabul says that in recent clashes in Shakardara area near Kabul five hundred Mujahideen surrendered to the government forces and several others were wiped out. (News—Pushto: 8 November 1986).

VOIR: As a result of attacks of the Mujahideen on supply convoys around Kabul the city is facing great shortage of foodstuffs and fuel (5 November). The Afghan Mujahideen attacked the positions of the Soviet-Afghan troops in the north of Kabul last week. Forty Soviet-Afghan troops were killed in the Shakardara area (8 November).

Radio Tehran: Afghan Mujahideen launched attacks on the Soviet-Afghan troops in the north of Kabul during the current week as a result of which forty Soviet-Afghan troops were killed while three military posts were also captured by the Mujahideen.

According to another report the Mujahideen launched an attack on a military convoy of the Soviet-Afghan troops on Qandahar-Kabul Highway during the last month as a result of which a considerable number of Soviet-Afghan troops were killed or injured, while three Soviet tanks, three military transport vehicles and an ammunition depots were set on fire. Thirty Afghan troops joined the Mujahideen (7 November).

The Marxist Army used lethal gas against Muslim Afghan revolutionaries in recent fighting in Paghman. According to reports a number of civilians were killed due to the use of gas in fighting during September and October in Paghman and Chashma Bulbal cities, 20 km west of Kabul. The usurper Soviet Army used chemical bombs and martyred scores of civilians who had taken shelter in the trenches during fighting in Paghman (13 July).

BBC: A large bomb exploded yesterday near the Education Ministry in the centre of Kabul. The Afghan television showed the picture of an injured child and of damage caused by the blast. The broadcast blamed anti-government guerillas for the explosion (23 November).

VOG: WDS have reported fierce fighting in Afghanistan during the last ten days. Besides, another ten Soviet helicopters were shot down last week. There are reports that the Mujahideen killed a number of people in an ambush on the road leading to the capital (5 November). WDS in Islamabad say they have reliable reports that Soviet and Afghan government forces used lethal chemicals against civilians and Mujahideen guerillas in recent heavy fighting. Use of the gas reportedly backfired killing a number of Afghan soldiers as well. Lethal chemical was deployed both by aircraft and artillery during the recent intense fight-

ing in the Paghman area, west of Kabul (11 November).

Radio Kabul: The vigilant security forces by delivering deadly blows to the counter-revolutionaries, destroyed all of their hideouts in Paghman Woleswali. Huge quantities of arms and ammunition were seized from the criminals (1 November).

A group of saboteurs was wiped out by the armed forces in Ghazi Sherkhel of Shakardara Woleswali recently. Four Egyptian-made klashnikovs were seized from the saboteurs. The report added that the Shakardara Woleswali has been totally cleared of the counter-revolutionaries by the armed forces (7 November).

A big military operation is continuing throughout the country for elimination of anti-social elements. In the areas around Oryakhel of Paghman district many miscreants bands have been wiped out (19 November). A 15 member armed group led by Noor Gul alias Hashmat joined our Revolutionary government in Panjah village of Chardeh Woleswali of Kabul province recently (30 November).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts and establishments in Jabal Saraj, October 12 to 31. In retaliation they raided Mujahideen positions and villages. Dozens of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and one tank destroyed.

Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul mobile force and an army post in Charikar, headquarters of Parwan, October 23. Soviet-Kabul troops bombed Dara Doghabad, Aftachi and Totam villages.

A tank and three military vehicles were damaged or destroyed by a rocket attack on a mobile Soviet-Kabul force, October 27.

October 30: Inhabited areas of Kamangar, Chenki and Jabal Saraj were shelled by Soviet-Kabul troops. Jabal Saraj lies along the Salang highway. There were skirmishes between Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops on November 2, 3 and 5 in and about villages on both sides of the Salang highway.

Mujahideen mounted 107 mm gun attacks on the Soviet air base of Bagram on November 4 and 7. A number of aircraft were destroyed or damaged. Thirty Russians were believed to have been killed.

November 5: Security post at Qal-i-Syab overrun, five soldiers killed.

November 8: Security post at Sabzekary (Charikar) overrun, four Russians and 2 Afghan soldiers killed. Twenty boxes of ammunition captured.

After a mutiny in 'Arghawan regiment stationed at Mirjab an army lieutenant led 35 of his men to join Mujahideen, November 9. Earlier

they had killed a major and 5 non-commissioned officers.

The Soviets launched a large scale offensive against 'Chemali' along the strategic Salang highway, November 11. Their aim seemed to be to destroy, among other things, three villages of Sheikh Ali, Shinwari and Ali Khel so as to make the movement of troops and other military hardware safe on the road connecting Kabul with the Soviet Union. The offensive was launched after heavy aerial and ground bombardment.

By November 18, the invading Soviet-Kabul forces had lost thirteen tanks, two helicopters, fifty trucks and a large number of soldiers. The nearby villages which had already been evacuated by the local population were badly roughed up by aerial and ground bombing.

Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen positions in the regions of Munarah, Gul Bahar, Pule Samsoor and Sanjen, Kohistan and Totumdarah, November 11 and 12. Both sides suffered casualties. Soviet-Kabul lost many tanks, APCs and trucks.

In another operation Mujahideen attacked a Russian base in Qala-i-Surkh destroying some tanks and trucks and killing 50 Soviet-Kabul troops, November 13. On the same day Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul troops in Gulbahar Textile Company Complex area.

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Rah-i-Tang post, killed three soldiers and captured two machine guns and five AK-47s (15 October): Mujahideen ambush convoy between Salang and Panjsher valleys. In a six-hour battle enemy lost 50 transport vehicles and three APCs. About 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or wounded (October 16): Mujahideen attack a military convoy in lower Panjsher valley, destroying one tank, two APCs and 20 trucks (October 29). One tank was blown up by landmines in Paarakh, 30 km inside Panjsher valley (November 1) Mujahideen attack Soviet garrison near Chmalwarda (a side valley in Rukha) with guns and mortars (November 11).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: October 21: Mujahideen destroy two tanks with rockets in Laghman.

October 29: Soviet-Kabul troops attack Mujahideen positions in Alinagar area. Attack repulsed. Enemy suffers many casualties.

November 3-4: Mujahideen counter-attack on Soviet-Kabul troops camped in surrounding areas of Alinagar killing 16 and capturing some weapons.

November 12-15: Mujahideen engaged Soviet-Kabul troops in

Safio Qila and surrounding areas. On November 18 Mujahideen besieged a strong Soviet-Kabul force in the sub-divisional headquarters of Mangoo and stopped its advance towards Nooristan on Pakistan border. A security post on the outskirts of Mangoo was demolished.

VIRA: Mujahideen launched attacks on Soviet-Afghan positions in Laghman province on 14 and 21 of the last month. Eight Soviet-Afghan troops were killed and a military transport vehicle was destroyed. Following the fight, the Soviet-Afghan troops subjected the civilian population of that area to heavy shelling as a result of which two children were martyred while fourteen others were injured (29 November).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: October 18: Mujahideen mines destroy a tank and an army jeep in Kutub Kahil area.

October 19: Mujahideen shell khad office in Baraki.

October 27-29: Mujahideen repulse Soviet-Kabul attack in Shash Qala area of Kulangar district, killing 26 troops and capturing a number of small arms. Mujahideen kill eight Soviet troops in an attack on a post in a deserted school in Pul-e-Alam. Army posts of Maurichal and Dungi in Saroobi Dam areas were shelled.

On November 3 Mujahideen carried out a series of attacks on Soviet-Kabul security posts and formations in Pul-e-Alam, Mohammad Agha, Bini Sharafgan and Safed Sang areas. Two tanks were destroyed: Fourteen enemy soldiers killed.

On November 10, Mujahideen attacked district headquarters in Mohammad Agha. One tank and six militiamen were eliminated. On the same day, Mujahideen attacked a convoy with rockets in Shikarqala area, Mohammad Agha district. Two tanks were destroyed. Twelve soldiers/militiamen killed.

Radio Tehran: The attempts of Soviet-Afghan troops to build a military post on Kabul-Logar road near Logar were foiled by stiff resistance offered by the Mujahideen. In the fighting five Soviet-Afghan troops were killed (2 November).

VOA: WDS said that the Soviet-Afghan forces have launched a new big offensive in Logar province south of Kabul. According to reports more refugees have started arriving in the capital because of this battle (18 November).

Afghan revolutionaries fired ground-to-ground missiles at the residence of Governor of Logar province on 28 October. Besides causing heavy losses to that building, 12 Kabul troops were killed or wounded while a tank and nine military vehicles were also destroyed.

Soviet jet fighters bombarded Harandoot during which three Mujahideen were martyred. One enemy helicopter was shot down (21 November).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: October 22-23-25: Mujahideen conduct hit and run raids on the 'security belt' of Maidan Shahr (provincial headquarters of Wardak). Using both light and heavy weapons they hit Khad and Municipality offices and communications buildings, as well as army posts. Some ammunition and food depots were destroyed.

A heavily loaded convoy was attacked in Shnez valley, in the vicinity of Sultan Khel and Hasan Khel on October 27. Sixteen vehicles and one APC were destroyed.

One of the guns captured had 16 barrels and amazed Mujahideen. They had not seen such a gun before. The convoy was stated to be carrying many more guns of that type.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 320.

Kabul Casualties: 1416.

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 756.

Defections: 911.

Mujahideen Casualties: 306.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 463.

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 46 aircraft; 31 helicopters; 147 tanks; 30 APCs; 27 tanks/APCs; 73 HMTVs; 117 trucks; 40 oil tankers; 7 jeeps; 9 HMGs; 33 LMGs. 2 cannons; 1690 miscellaneous arms; 509 klashnikovs; 71 Soviet posts; 9 mortars; 42 trucks full of ammunition; 28 boxes of ammunition; 30 offices; 15 residences; 1 bridge; 1 cinema house.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 43 villages; 473 houses; 1 mosque; 1 food depot; 2 harvests; 150 heads of livestock; 5 hideouts; 1 base; various arms; 2 HMGs.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1986: (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: 303 killed and 31 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks: 7084.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 426 various arms; 15 Dschk; 210 rocket launchers; 291 ground-to-ground rockets; 14 surface-to-air rockets; 180 trenches; 18 bases/hideouts; 10 mortars; 103 mines; 100 various rockets; 1000 kg of explosive material; 15 ration and 2 medical stores.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN NOVEMBER 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xx	Zaranj
	Hilmand	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Lashkargarh
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Zabul	xxx	Qalat Gilzai
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni
	Paktika	xxxxxxxxxx	Sharna
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagha Sarai
	Badakhshan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Faizabad
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Taloqan
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz
	Baghlan	xxxxxxx	Baghlan
	Samangan	xxxxxxx	Samangan
	Balkh	xxx	Mazar-i-Sharif
	Jozjan	xxxxxxx	Shebergan
	Faryab	xxxxx	Maimana
	Badghis	xx	Qala Nau
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat
	Farah	xxxxx	Farah
	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	xxxxx	Bamiyan
	Ghor	xxxxxxx	Changcharan
	Uruzgan	xx	Tarin Kot
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul
		xxxxx	
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Kapisa	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi
	Laghman	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Mehtarlam
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam
	Wardak	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Koteasro
	TOTAL:	404	

x = Inside city (9)

v = Vicinity of city (10)

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN NOVEMBER 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

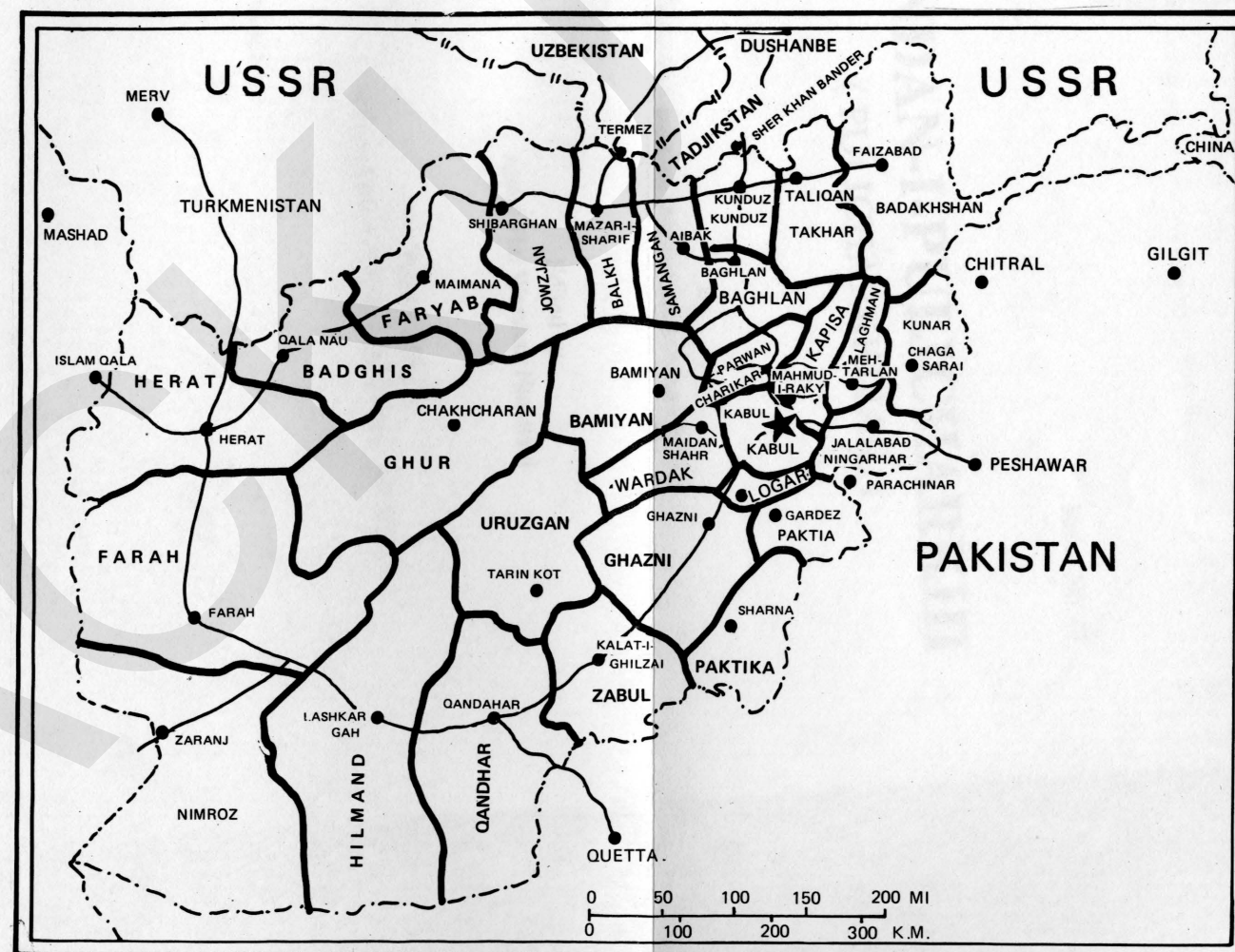
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Kabul Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz			
	Hilmand	x	x	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxx		
	Zabul	xx		x
	Ghazni	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxx
	Paktika	xxxxx	xxxxx	xx
	Paktiya	xxxxxxx	xxx	xxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
			xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xx
	Badakhshan	xxxxxxx	xxx	xxx
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx
	Kunduz	xxxxxxx	xxx	xx
	Baghlan	xxx	xx	xxx
	Samangan	xxxxx	xx	xx
	Balkh	xx		x
	Jozjan	xxxxx	x	x
	Faryab	xxx	xx	
	Badghis		xx	
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	
	Farah	xx	xxxxx	x
	(Nimruz)			
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	x	xx	x
	Ghor	xxxxx	x	x
	Uruzgan			xx
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxx	xxx	xxx
	Kapisa	xxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxx
	Laghman	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx	x
	Logar	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xx
	Wardak	xxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx
	TOTAL:	168	130	100

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET—KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN NOVEMBER 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Kabul Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	xxxxc	R (16)
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		R (200)
	Paktika		
	Paktiya		
	Ningarhar	xxxx	R (1705)
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	x	
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		RR (280)
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan		
	Samangan		
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		R (22)
Bordering Iran	Faryab		
	Badghis		
	Herat	xxx	RR (4797)
	Farah		
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor	xx	
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	R (15)
	Parwan		
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar		
	Wardak		
TOTAL:		31 Security forces operations (x) 3 Muj/CRs operations (c)	7084 Returnees

The map illustrates the Indian Ocean region with concentric circles centered on Moscow, indicating distances in nautical miles (n.m.). The circles are labeled at 500 n.m., 1000 n.m., 1500 n.m., 2000 n.m., and 2500 n.m. The Soviet Union is the central focus, with cities like Tashkent, Kabul, Islamabad, and New Delhi marked. Other countries shown include China, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. The map also depicts the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Indian Ocean. Various islands and archipelagos are labeled, including the Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, and the Indonesian archipelago. The map is a black and white line drawing with a grid of latitude and longitude lines.



Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 6 provinces: Qandahar; Ningarhar; Kunar; Herat; Ghor and Kabul.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received, and exchanged from the following countries: Angola, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and USSR.

India

An Indian delegation of the Ministry of Commerce arrived in Kabul on 18 November, to have talks with the Ministry of Commerce of DRA about commercial matters between the two countries (Radio Kabul, 18 November).

Over 100 medical books were gifted to the Child Health Institute by I.P. Khosala ambassador of India in Kabul. The books were donated under the cultural cooperation between India and Afghanistan. The gift also includes slides and medical journals (*KNT*, 8 November).

Nicaragua

Noor Ahmed Noor member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the PDPA left Kabul on November 3, 1986 for Managua, with a delegation to attend the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (*KNT*, 4 November).

Pakistan

The Charge'd Affairs of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was handed over a protest note by the Kabul authorities on alleged Afghan ground violation by Pakistan on November 19, 1986 (Radio Kabul, 26 November).

PLO

Najib received Ismail Mohammad Abu-Shamalah ambassador of the PLO to DRA for a courtesy call, in the headquarters of the CC (*KNT*, 10 November).

Poland

The first Deputy Chairman of the Patriots Movement for the National Rabirth of Poland arrived on 17 November, on the invitation

of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) of the DRA (*KNT*, 18 November).

A protocol of cooperation was signed between Polish-Afghan and Afghan-Polish Friendship Association of 23 November at the Headquarters of the Union of Friendship Association of the DRA with foreign countries (*KNT*, 24 November).

Romania

Sultan Ali Keshtmand led a delegation to Bucharest to participate in 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the month of November. He spoke on the socio-economic and political changes of Afghanistan. He expressed his gratitude for the economic and cultural cooperation rendered by the members of the council to the DRA. He also presented the proposal of the DRA on establishing a joint commission and the consolidation of economic relations of the council with its member countries. He also thanked and appreciated the fraternal and internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union to DRA (*KNT*, 5 November).

Sweden

Mahmood Baryalai left Kabul with a delegation on November 3, 1986 for Stockholm to participate in the 28th congress of the workers party of Sweden Communists (*KNT*, 4 November).

USSR

The USSR will assist 29 billion Afghanis equivalent to 579.1 million dollars to the DRA for implementing the first five year plan after the revolution (1986–91). The figure covers 73.5 per cent of foreign assistance for the plan projects and shows 101% increase in Soviet assistance over the last 5 years.

The amount will be spent on mines and industries agriculture, irrigation, transport and social services. It was stated by a spokesman of the State Planning Committee of DRA. The Soviet Union, as per agreements, has rendered assistance in financing and developing over 200 small and big projects in DRA (*KNT*, 5 November).

A high level government and party delegation of the Soviet Republic of Central Asia, led by the first Secretary of Soviet Provincial Party Committee of Tashkent city of Uzbekistan Republic, Halimove arrived in Kabul on 27 November at the invitation of the CC of the PDPA (Radio Kabul, 27 November).

A protocol on Soviet assistance in the field of cartography and geodesy was signed on November 12 by officials of the two countries.

Afghan-Soviet cooperation in the fields have been expanding and developing since past 10 years (*KNT*, 13 November).

Cordovez Visits Kabul

United Nations mediator Diego Cordovez arrived in Kabul on 22 November after more than two days of talks in Islamabad on his mission to negotiate settlement of the Afghan conflict. He was welcomed by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. According to the reports of Radio Kabul Dr. Najib held a meeting with Cordovez on 23rd November. Najib expressed support to the efforts of the UN's mediator for a settlement of Afghanistan issue. He elaborated the Afghan Government stand on matters relating to a peaceful settlement to the situation around Afghanistan. Mr. Cordovez thanked the Afghan government for the cooperation of Afghan side during the talks (Radio Dubai and Radio Kabul, 23 November).

2 – POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Party's Plenum Held

The 20th Plenum of the CC PDPA was held in Kabul on 20th November. It considered the request of Karmal for relieving him of the assignment of the Party and Government which was unanimously accepted. It endorsed the proposal of the Politburo and of the Party's CC and Presidium of the RC to award him the "order of Saur Revolution and for granting him pension" (Radio Kabul, 20 November).

Politburo Session Held

The Politburo of the CC of the PDPA assessed the performance of the Afghan delegation to the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The CMEA was assured that DRA is ready to assess any proposal relating to further expansion and strengthening of bilateral and multilateral economic and technical cooperation with member countries.

The DRA proposed in the Politburo session, the conclusion of long-term commercial agreement based on the principles of clearing exchanges between all members of the CMEA.

The politburo also evaluated the results of the elections to local organs of state power and administration of the DRA. The elections, it was concluded showed the complete equality of nationalities and tribes of DRA. The deputies elected to Jirgas (councils) are from Pashtoons, Tajeks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Turkmans, Baluchis, Nooristanis,

Pashaies, Hindus, Turks, Qazaqs and other nationalities and ethnic groups (*KNT*, 15 November).

Appointments

The RC of DRA approved the appointment of Mohammad Hakim, as the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA. Haji Mohammad Chamkani was named as acting President of the DRA, replacing Karmal. Chamkani is described as a non-communist (*KNT*, November 4, 1986, *Afghan Forum* January 1987, Vol. XV, No. 1, New York).

Bomb Explodes in Kabul

According to western diplomatic sources in Islamabad, a powerful bomb exploded in western Kabul on 22 November. It was reported that the bomb went off near the place where the Afghan leader Dr. Najibullah was due to hold a news conference. The Afghan broadcast blamed anti-government guerillas for the explosion whereas the western sources speculated that it could have been the work of sympathisers of former President Babrak Karmal. Mr. Karmal's resignation from all of his government and party posts was recently announced (*VOA*, *BBC*, 23 November).

Najib Meets People's Representatives of Kabul

Najib on the 4 November 1986, received the elders, chieftains, chairmen of the people's deputy councils of villages, sub-districts and districts and state and party officials of Kabul province in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He elucidated on the main aspects of the party and state policy for the welfare and prosperity of the working people of Afghanistan (*KNT*, 5 November).

Plight of Judiciary in Afghanistan

Quoting Abdul Hayat, an official of Afghan Supreme Court Committee, The AFGHAN YAREDEES has written in its current issue that the rule of law in Afghanistan is only for name sake. He also said that most of the judges have given up legal profession. Some judges have been arrested or sentenced to death while some other have left the country (*Radio Beijing*, 19 November).

TU Ranks Expand in Helmand

489 persons have been organised under Helmand provincial TU council during this year. The council has 80 primary organisations with 500 members (*KNT*, 20 November).

Vanguard of the Working People of Afghanistan

According to the reports of the Secretariat of the PDPA CC full unity has been achieved between the PDPA and VWOA.

VWOA has as a revolutionary vanguard of the working people of the country has worked for revolutionary struggle in the course of 16 years of its political life based on firm belief in "making ideology of current era, loyalty in proletarian internationalism headed by the Soviet Union" (*KNT*, 1 November).

Politburo Resolution

BBC reports that a DRA Politburo resolution prevents Afghans from going abroad for education until they have completed their military service. The resolution also permits the conscription of civilian workers (*Pakistan Times*, 14 November).

Membership of Communist Party

Radio Moscow reported that the communist party in Afghanistan has ca. 107,000 members of which over 45,000 have been enrolled in the past two years (*Pakistan Times*, 2 November).

3 — ECONOMY

Exports

The assistance and cooperation of the UN International Trade Centre to Afghan raisin exports promotion department has helped to raise the volume of raisin export to international markets. About 88,000 tons of Afghan raisins are exported to world markets every year. With ITC cooperation, the raisin production and export is expected to increase to 560,000 tons in the coming year (*KNT*, 12 November).

During the first 6 months of 1986, 28.7 thousand tons of fresh fruits valued at 9.8 million Afghanis were exported showing an increase of 81.5% in quality and 88.7% in value compared to 1985.

The fresh fruits exports particularly to USSR, India and Pakistan include citrus, olive, pomegranate melon, apple, grape and apricot. The export promotion enterprise has also established 3 raisin stock houses in Pulecharkhi area with a capacity of 2,000 tons each (*KNT*, 30 November).

Land Reforms

231 land deeds were distributed in Kunduz (*KNT*, 3 November). Since the beginning of the second phase of land reforms 16,950

land ownership documents were distributed in Jauzjan province. 74 peasant councils were set up during the period in the province (*KNT*, 12 November).

773 land ownership documents were distributed in the last 7 months to 700 peasant families in Farah province. 386 in Kunar province (*KNT*, 11 November).

The Laboratory Complex of the Geological and Mines Survey

The Laboratory Complex of the geological and mines survey department has analysed 25,639 mineral samples in the 6 months of the current year 1986.

The laboratories have been established to analyse and carry out research on the existing minerals and deposits of the country. The complex is one of the most modern laboratories in the region from the point of view of capacity as well as quality of the analyses. The complex has a capacity of analysing 220,500 samples annually. It is equipped with 209 machines which are operated by Afghan and Soviet experts. The complex includes chemical, spectral, mineralogy, petrography, cartography, gold, non-metallic, technical, electrical and other laboratories. On the basis of geological researches conducted by Afghan and Soviet geologists, it has been established that Afghanistan has large deposits of iron, fluoride, gold, silver, lapis lazuli, ruby, emerald, coal, ornamental and building stones etc. These deposits play a significant role in upgrading the living standard of the peoples and growth of the country economy.

On the basis of work plan of the department several geologists of the department are engaged in surveying and extraction of minerals in Kabul, Jauzjan, Parwan, Baghlan and Logar provinces.

Geological activities in Afghanistan started in 1956. The laboratory complex was founded in 1979 spending 152 million Afghanis from the state budget and 4.871 million roubles from the credit of the Soviet Union. In 1986 its construction was completed and it was commissioned. The survey and geological map of scale 1:500,000 has also been prepared by Afghan and Soviet experts (*KNT*, 4 November).

Private Sector

According to BIA, by 1991 the private sector's share of the national income will be Afghanis 101.6 billion up from 86.4 billion in 1978. Newly established private industries will be exempted from taxes for 6 years in the provinces and 4 years in Kabul. Only 10% is charged on private industry's raw material imports — "which is the lowest in the world".

Of 338 industrial projects, 220 are functioning in the private sector and 118 in state and joint sectors.

In 1985 the share of private sector in industrial production was 53.5%, 99% in agriculture, 43.46% in trade, 30.44% in imports, 72.9% in transport of passengers and 20.7% in construction which covers 82.7% of domestic output.

Some individuals and private companies of western countries have also invested in some private and joint institutions of the country. Among them is 'Hoechst' a joint stock company manufacturing medicines. Other include a swiss firm with shares in a shoe factory, (Ahv), the Afghan-Ni-Chi Company which exports Afghan goods to Japan and imports Japanese goods. The Castrol factory producing lubricants has shares of an American Samir Ltd., as well as Indian investor.

In the year 1986 implementing the plan by over 123% during the first 6 months, the gross value of private sector output reached 2.5 million Afghanis showing an increase of 288 million Afghanis or over 12% over the results of the corresponding period last year. During the first 6 months of the year successful exploration and extraction activities were carried out in determined areas of gas reserves and useful solid minerals.

The industrial activities of the private sector, the report points out, were focussed on 8 main items of mainly industrial consumer goods needed by the public and some by state institution (Afghanistan Forum January 1987, Vol. XV, No. 1 New York and *KNT*, 1, 13 November).

16 New Private Projects Approved

16 projects in the private sector with an initial investment of 98 million Afghanis were approved by the Council of Ministers and President of the State Committee for Planning. 12 of these projects will be set up in Kabul and the rest in Qandahar, Kunar and Herat provinces. The annual output of these projects is estimated to be 2,618 million Afghanis (*KNT*, 18 November).

The Joint Sector

The gross value of state and joint sector industrial production during the first 6 months of the current year (1986) which exceeded the plan by over 11% and made a growth of about 9% is estimated at over 9 million Afghanis, according to the reports prepared by the Planning Committee of the DRA.

The Industrial production plan of state and joint sector mainly

relates to the Ministries of Mines and Industries, Light Industries and Food Stuffs and Construction. The production plan of 14 main industrial items in the state sector was implemented by over 105% during first six months of the current year and is valued at 53 million Afghanis (KNT, 1 November).

Petroleum Transport Enterprise Exceeds Plan

The PTE has fulfilled its plan by 103% during the first half of 1986. The enterprise employing 1762 workers was set up in 1981 with the economic and technical assistance of the friendly Soviet Union. It transports petroleum from Hairatan port to Kabul, Jauzjan, Samangan, Faryab, Badakhshan, Balkh, Parwan provinces and Pul-e-Khumri district and from Kabul to Ningarhar, Paktia, Logar, Ghazni and Paktika provinces. The enterprise earned over 187.09 million Afghanis in 1986 which is 3% more than planned KNT, 18 November).

4 — YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education

Over 120 schools have newly been established and 280 other rehabilitated. Since the first teacher's congress was held in 1359 (1980).

At present over 700,000 students are studying in 1,223 schools taught by 22,000 teachers. Also over 301,000 illiterate persons are learning literacy in 15,900 courses. During the years after the revolution 1,250,000 people it is claimed have become literate (KNT, 3 November).

Afghan Students in Soviet Union

Around 10,000 Afghan students are at present receiving higher and vocational education in Soviet Union. The Soviet Union more than any other country of the world, has during long years played a major role in training Afghan youth in different fields (KNT, 2 November).

Young Writer's Forum

The young writers and poet association, set up under the Writers Union of DRA, has established 21 literacy associations in Kabul. The association organised 60 functions for poetry and story recitations in the current year. It also invites writers, poets and critics for delivering lectures on literacy topics for the young (KNT, 13 November).

Literacy Courses

1,057 literacy courses with 15,000 students and 876 teachers are

being run in the Balkh province. Over 2,420 residents of Kunar province are attending 150 literacy courses. In Badakhshan province the number of literacy courses has reached 728 with 13,435 students. Over 3,000 literacy learners are organized in 220 literacy courses in Farah province. About 980 students have graduated from these courses (KNT, 2, 16, 26, 27 November).

Health

To extend and improve medical services to the population is envisaged in the first five year plan of socio-economic growth of the country after the revolution. According to the data released by the state planning committee most plan indices in the field of public health have noticeably improved in the first half of this year. During this period 900,000 patients were treated and over 30,000 were admitted to hospitals. More than one million were vaccinated throughout the country (KNT, 3 November).

The Ministry of Public Health of the DRA has undertaken the training of health brigades with cooperation of the Central Committee of the DYO, WHO and UNICEF to mark the international youth year.

It was decided that 12,000 youth of Kabul city and provinces of the country including religious madrasas, lycees, agricultural and industrial institutions and workers collectives should learn primary health services. Many such courses have been held since 1985 with one month's duration. The objective of the course is to realize the motto of WHO "Health for all by the year 2000" (KNT, 13 November).

Soviet Assistance for Health in Kunduz

The Soviet Union has extended a credit of 9 million roubles for building and equipping a 200-bed hospital in Kunduz city. The project includes residential quarters for the hospital staff, blood bank, a polyclinic and state employees health clinic (KNT, 25 November).

DYO-PSO Cooperation Protocol Signed

A cooperation protocol between Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and Palestinian Students Union was signed on 12 November. Both sides expressed support to the people and youth of the two countries (KNT, 13 November).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Education for the Free Tribes

The Ministry of Education and Tribal Affairs is reported to have

carried out large-scale of work in the border provinces for expansion of education to the sons of free tribes and fraternal nationalities.

About 150,000 sons of free tribes are now studying in schools of border provinces, according to *KNT* sources. 69% children of border provinces and free tribes will be admitted to schools, 35 new schools will be constructed, and 39 schools rehabilitated in border provinces, under the first five year plan.

A commission for cultural affairs has been created in the Central Council of the Tribal High Jirga to over see the educational projects (Quoting BIA Afghan Forum, January 1987, Vol. XV, No. 1, New York and *KNT*, 27 November).

Najib Meets Uzbek, Turkman Representatives

Najib received chieftains and representatives of Uzbek and Turkman nationalities of Jauzjan and Faryab provinces and heard their demands and proposals. He instructed the concerned authorities to note down the demands and environmental problems of the working people of the provinces and adopt necessary measures for their solution (*KNT*, 12 November).

Eid-Milad-un-Nabi

Dr. Najib attended a function held on the occasion of Eid-Milad-un-Nabi. The function was attended by the members of the Politburo and Secretaries of the CC of the PDPA. Members of High Council of Ulema and Clergymen, Mullas, Imam and Preachers at congregational mosques of Kabul city were also present (Radio Kabul, 16 November).

Najib Meets Khost Tribesmen

Najib met on November 25, elders, chieftains and representatives of the people of Tani, Sabri Maton, Ismael, Lakan, Mandozai and Gurboz tribes as well as representatives of Hindu and Sikh community living in Khost division, Paktia province (*KNT*, 26 November).

Border Security

The tribal unit of Taji Maidan district of Paktia province has established security posts at key points and ensured the safety of the borders and closed the passage of "counter-revolutionaries". They are helped by the men and women of the district. The personnel of the unit have also taken an active part in the campaign against illiteracy (*KNT*, 11 November).

Tribal

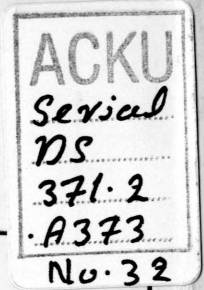
The Units of Afridi, Momand, Shenwari and other Pashtun tribes have reportedly intensified their armed attacks on Afghan "counter-revolutionaries". They destroy the vehicles of "bandits", create obstacles to their passages and transport of arms, attack the camps and training centres and kill the "counter-revolutionary ring leaders" (*KNT*, 1 November).

Jirga Support 19th Plenum

Elder and chieftains of Toti Khel, Mangal and Ahmed Khel tribes of Syed Karam district of Paktia province declared full readiness for the implementation of the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the PDPA CC (*KNT*, 4 November).

Returnees

30 families in Ghazni province, 900 families of Hazara Nationality, 47 families of Farah province and 220 families of Ningarhar were returned to DRA (Reported by *KNT* on 10, 20, 26, 27 and 30 November 1986).



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